BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814, [NUMBER 1136.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Public Department

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT all Cash Deposits made on account of Native Servants, proceeding to Europe, will be allowed the Current rate of Interest so long as they may remain within the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, provided the same shall not exceed the period of Eighteen months, from the time of the departure of the Ship, whereon the person, on whose account the deposit shall be made, may embark, after the expiration of which period Interest will not be allowed on Cash Deposits.

Published by Order of
the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10TH JUNE 1814.

Insurance on Lives.

THE UNION SOCIETY, established at CALCUTTA for Insurance on Lives, will issue Policies for Shares, payable out of the Funds of the Society arising from Insurances as follows.

Fixed Policies *entitling the Assured to a payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 2,000 per Share at 6 months after proof of lapse of the Life Insured: or, at the option of the Assured.*

Eventual Policies, *entitling the Assured to an immediate payment of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 1,000 per Share, on proof as above, together with a due proportion of the ultimate benefits of the Society to the 30th April 1819, on a division of the surplus Funds among share-holders on lapsed Lives under Eventual Policies.*

The Society will Insure to the extent of 20 Shares on approved Lives, in one Policy; or subdivided by Shares as may be required: and the premiums for different Ages on Insurances, which shall be effected during 1814 are, as follows, in Bombay Rupees per Share, viz.

Under 25 years of Age 56 Rupees renewable on 1st May 1815 for 6 months, and thence forward half yearly paying at each renewal 28 Rupees.

	Rs.		Rs.
Aged 25 & under 30	do. 64	renewable as above for	32
30	do. 72	ditto	36
35	do. 80	ditto	40
40	do. 90	ditto	45
45	do. 106	ditto	53
50	do. 126	ditto	63
55	do. 156	ditto	78
60	do. 198	ditto	99

On Insurances effected after 1814, an enhanced premium will be required of which notice will be given.

The Managers may decline any Life, without assigning any reason, and also stipulate for an encreased rate of premium where the state of health or constitution of the Person to be Insured may appear to require it, but the premium once fixed remains until the close of the Society in April 1819.

Applications for Insurance are to be accompanied by a Medical Certificate and Affidavit in the following form, of which printed Copies may be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER, & Co. where the Regulations at length, Forms of the Policies, &c. &c. may also be seen.

CERTIFICATE FOR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION SOCIETY, INSTITUTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1814, FOR ASSURANCE ON LIVES.

Strike out the words "with out exception" or as the case may require those which immediately follow to the word "Calcutta" inclusive.

☞ The Sealed Note will be inspected by the Medical Gentlemen only of the Management.

This is to certify that of whose Rank, occupation or profession is that of is at this date free from any dangerous Bodily complaint and from all Bodily complaint without exception, with exception as stated by the inclosed Sealed Note of this date, addressed to the Medical Managers of the Union Society Calcutta, and I declare, from my knowledge of the habits, constitution and general state of health of the said during a period of or thereabouts as well as from the Statement relating to his Health which he has this day given me, that I consider him to be a good Life.

Given under my Hand at this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and

AFFIDAVIT.

The Name at full length.

I do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above Certificate are true, that I have not wilfully or designedly concealed from the Certifier thereof any Bodily complaint or Infirmity to which I am subject; that I have had the Small or Cow Pox that my Age does not at this time exceed years months that I have been about years and no more resident in India, that my present rank, occupation or profession is that of and that my usual place of abode is

Sworn before me at this day of 181 }

Insurances may be effected in this Society on risks to commence at a future period under conditions explained in Art. V. of the Regulations; and Risks on the Lives of absentees may commence with the date of the Medical Certificate and Affidavit as explained in Art VI.

With a view of perpetuating the Insurance by a succession of Societies of a like nature A SUPPLEMENTARY FUND has been established under the same management, but distinct from the Funds of the Union Society; to which the insured of that Society are invited to Subscribe for an equal or any smaller number of Shares: their option however must be taken on the issue of their Policies from the Union Society, but their Subscriptions may subsequently be discontinued wholly or partially by Shares without affecting their Policies.

The contributions to this Fund will be levied on separate receipts as follows,—

Aged under 25 years, to pay Bombay Rupees 5 0, 2 Reas per Share on admission and Rupees 2-2 on each subsequent renewal of the corresponding Policy per Share.

			R. Q.		R. Q.
Aged 25 & under	30	years at admission	5 2	& on renewal	2 3
" 30	- 35	-	6	-	3
" 35	- 40	-	7 0	-	3 2
" 40	- 45	-	8	-	4
" 45	- 50	-	9 2	-	4 3
" 50	- 55	-	12 0	-	6
" 55	- 60	-	15 0	-	7 2

It is proposed that the accumulated amount of the SUPPLEMENTARY FUND with Interest, after providing for incidental charges, shall, under considerations explained at length in the Regulations, be paid over to a Society which will be established on similar principles before the close of the present Society in consideration of its admitting all surviving Members of the present Union Society who may have maintained a corresponding interest in the SUPPLEMENTARY FUND, without any renewed warranty of health; but at an advanced premium proportioned to the Age of the party on the 1st May 1819.

Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER & Co. have been appointed at BOMBAY to receive and forward Applications for Insurance to Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton and McClintock, the Agents of the Society in Calcutta, and on approval by the Managers, Policies will be forwarded accordingly to Messrs. SHOTTON CALDER & Co. who will receive the premium due on the issue thereof, and also on the half yearly renewals, and grant receipts for the same: together with receipts for Subscriptions to the Supplementary Fund.

Bombay 8th June 1814.

NAVAL OFFICE.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That on WEDNESDAY next the 15th instant,

WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT His Majesty's Naval Arsenal, a quantity of Old and New Rope, Junk, Copper, Navy Slop Clothes, old Canvas, Boats, Iron and Sundry other Articles being Stores returned from His Majesty's Squadron.

CONDITIONS,

A Deposit of 10 per Cent to be made on each lot, and cleared away in three days from the day of the Sale or the deposit to be forfeited and the Lot to remain the Propert. of the Crown; all small articles to be paid for on the Spot and taken away immediately.

By Order of the Commissioner,
C. NORTHCOTE,
Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

Advertisement.

ON Monday the 13th instant at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction in the Dock Yard, the Old Lower Dock Gates also the Old Upper Dock Gates, now lying near the Cooperage. The Gates to be broken up and cleared away by the 1st of July.

By Order of the Dock Committee,
T. COWPER,
Captain Engineers
Superintending of the Docks.

Bombay 10th June 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

શેામવારને દીને તા. ૧૩ મી માએ મઝીના નીએ બપોરે કલાક ૧૧ નાં શ્રી ગોદી મધે જાહેર લીલાંવ કરીને વેચશે ગોદીનાં નીચેનાં જુના દરવાજા તથા ગોદીનાં ઉપરનાં જુના દરવાજા ને કુપ રખાનાં મકાન પરનાં છે તેપણ વેચાશે તે દરવાજાએા લાંબીને તા. ૧ જુલાઇ એ લઇ જવાએ *

તા. ૧૦ મી જુન ૧૮૧૪

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Courier Printing Office is, for a short time, removed from No. 7 Forbes's Street, to No. 1 Bake House Lane.

FOR SALE

At Lalla Fuckera's

FIFTEEN Pipes of London Market Madeira Wines, 4 years old, received from Bengal per Ship Mornington, Captain Dunlop, landed at Bombay on the 5th of May 1813, price Rupees 650 per Pipe ready money.

Bombay 11th June 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 13th Inst.
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Some Hanging Lustres, Wall Shades, Lamps, &c. &c &c. Some Rejected Sauces, Olives, Herrings, and a variety of other Articles

At 12 o'clock will be put up Several Saddle Horses, a Horse and Buggy, a four-wheeled Hackery &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 10th June 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Customers and the Public, that they have purchased the Investment of Captain Craig of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Elphinstone, and part of Captain Birch's of the Cabalva, which with some others from the Ships now lying in the Harbour comprize an extensive Assortment of Europe Articles which will be exposed for Sale at their Rooms as soon as landed viz.

Pale Ale in Casks, from Hodgson,—WINES, Claret, Port, Hock, Vin de Grave Barsack, Santrine, Prigniac, and Champaigne, from the most approved Houses,—Cogniac Brandy,—Hollands, & old Jamaica Rum,—CORDIALS, Cherry & Raspberry Brandy, Raspberry Rum and Rum Shrub, CONFECTIONARY, Jams, Jellies, Marmalades Preserved Brandy Fruit, Fruit for Tarts and Comfits from Hoffman,—OILMANS STORES, Smoked and Green Hams, Bacon,—Pickle Tongues, Salted Salmon, Herrings and Butter, Sauces of all Kinds, GLASS and EARTHEN WARE, from Nash, Saddlery, from Simpson,—Boots and Shoes from Hoby,—Hats, from Bicknel and Borradaile, Perfumery, from Smith,—Epaulettes, Lace and Bullions, from Bodley and Etty,—Stationary—Silk and Cotton Hosiery,—Broad Clothes, Flannels and Boat Cloaks,—Garden Seeds,—Snuff of Sorts,—Guns and Pistols from Manton, Cabinet Ware and Turnery, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

ON Monday next will sell by Public Auction at the House occupied by Captain Craig, opposite the Bombay Tavern.

A few Casks of rejected Beer from Hodgson, and some Hams and Pine Apple Cheeses.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

A CARD.

PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public at large that he has removed his Shop from Hummum Street to Meadow's Street opposite to the House now occupied by Mr. Remington and recently by Doctor Mackie.

Pestonjee Rustomjee, also begs to inform the Public at large, that he has purchased part of the INVESTMENT of Captain Lochner of the Honorable Company's Ship Lady Melville and others, which will be exposed for Sale on Monday next.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement; that they have received a further supply of Millinery consisting of Mechlin Lace Handkerchiefs, Tippets, and Dresses.—Tamboured Lace Scarfs, Mantles, Square Handkerchiefs, and Dresses.—Elegant worked Gown Fronts, and Trimmings.—Lenoes,—Plain and Flowered Muslins,—Cambricks, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; and which are just now exposed for Sale at their Rooms.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

A CARD.

A small quantity of Wines are to be disposed of, by private sale, at the Office of DHACKJEE DADAJEE, near the Theatre viz.

Claret of the first growth from Maxwell & Keys in Chests, and half Chests, at 36 Rupees per Dozen.

Port Wine in Chests; at 22 Rupees per Dozen, also in half Chests containing each 12 dozen Pints at the rate of 11 Rupees per dozen Pints.

A Few Half Chests of Hock at 38 Rupees per dozen, and also a case, containing 8 dozen of Hock at the same price per dozen.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, next the 13th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
PART OF THE INVESTMENT OF

Captain E. S. Ellis,

OF THE
H. C. Ship Neptune,
CONSISTING OF

PORT WINE in Chests and Half Chests, in Quart and Pint Bottles from the Houses of Hadle & Co. Paxton and Co. and Gledstanes & Co.
Vinegar in half Hogsheads.
Glassware from Nash, in Chests.
Earthen Ware from ditto in ditto.
Mustard in Chests from H. Davis, and Crown Glass in Chests.
Cotton Hosiery from Smith,
Playing Cards in Trunks.
Salled Oil in Chests.
And a few other articles.

Bombay, 11th June 1814.

Advertisement.

MEYABHOY TALOOLAW SAED Attorney of the Heirs of *Sultanally Chandbhoy* late of Bombay deceased, having unjustly advertised in the Bombay Gazette of the 8th instant for the information of the public, that the property advertised for public sale on the 10th instant by *Rozario de Quadros*, who is in possession of two Mortgages transferred and assigned over to him, upon the said Premisses, which both Mortgages are originally from *Sultanally Chandbhoy*. The first to *Curseljee Manockjee*, and by him assigned over to the old firm of *De Souza and Co.* and the same afterwards transferred over to the said *Rozario de Quadros* by *R. Edward Stephenson Esq.* receiver of the assets of the said late firm of *De Souza and Co.* by Order of the Hon'ble the Recorder's Court of Bombay, whose release the said *Rozario de Quadros* holds, in his possession; the second to *Nasserwanjee Jamoosjee*, who also assigned over the same to the said *Rozario de Quadros*. In consequence of which and to satisfy the said two Mortgages above set forth, the said *Rozario de Quadros* advertised the said Premisses for public sale, in the Bombay Couriers of the 27th ultimo and 4th instant. I do therefore hereby give public notice, that the said Premisses now belong to me, and I am actually in possession of the same, to satisfy myself the sum of Rupees 6,030-3 53 and upwards, which I advanced on redeeming the said two Mortgages, and that I have not been satisfied or paid yet for the same by any person or persons, or by the Estate of *Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza* as stated in the said advertisement, consequently the said statement is a false one. It is further notified for the information of the public, that the Estate of *Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza* is now indebted to that of *Chandbhoy Currimbhoy* in the sum of Rupees 3,825-3-18 only, under the 31st July 1813, which, I, as acting Executor to that Estate, am ready to account with any lawfull Heirs of the said *Chandbhoy Currimbhoy* or *Sultanally Chandbhoy*, properly authorized and empowered by this Hon'ble Court, who can execute releases or acquitances for the same, to exonerate the Estate of *Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza*.

R. DE QUADROS.

Bombay the 9th June 1814.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

POONA, 6TH JUNE 1814.

SIR,

If you deem the following worthy of a place in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting it.

Your humble Servant,
J. B. S.
4th Regiment.

Yesterday our Monsoon commenced with a violence not often experienced here.

I have felt many heavy squalls at Sea and in several parts of Asia have seen the effects of the commencement of different periodical winds and seasons, but this for the short period it lasted, exceeded them all.

During its fury while wind, hail, rain, thunder and lightening all in their utmost strength were contending for superiority, intelligence was brought of the death of three Natives who had been killed by lightning. The horrid spectacle that they presented is but seldom seen, and it is out of the power of language to convey a just idea of the scene. Three persons in the vigour of health instantaneously deprived of existence their limbs and features burnt and dreadfully distorted and contracted, and the principal bones fleshless, and in many parts their surface even a little scorched.

It appeared upon enquiring of the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers, that, during the height of the storm, to preserve the Chuppa of the House from being blown off, they were inside endeavouring to secure it: the fatal flash struck the three at once, and the roof though soaked with rain was instantly on fire. The Subahdar Peer Mahomed to whom the hut belonged, had his sword close by the door and I rather think there were two or three muskets and bayonets close by where the lightning first struck, every thing in the hut was reduced to ashes in a few seconds, and the wall on one side completely levelled.

The man was quite distracted not on account of his pecuniary loss (tho' to a Soldier that was rather great) but two of the sufferers were his children a son and a daughter, the former about 18 years of age, the latter 14 years, the third person in the dreadful catastrophe was a Horsekeeper who has left a family behind him to lament his loss.

The Horsekeeper was shockingly disfigured, the eyes out of their sockets, the hair completely scorched and one nostril entirely burnt off, the arms and legs contracted, shrivelled and black, the whole body quite hard and swoln. The body of the Boy was not so much burnt but was blacker, with a number of white spots, most of the nails off the toes and the hands reduced to a cinder, the face badly swoln and disfigured. The girl was if possible more shockingly burnt, the features of her face were not to be traced being nearly all burnt.

When a person dies of a lingering disease or is killed in battle tho' we feel naturally sorrow; it is not attended with such feelings as the present fatal occurrence excites.

In the midst of life we are in death, who knoweth his coming hour.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th JUNE 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted to Ensign Sutherland of the 1st 4th Regiment Native Infantry by the Government Order of the 18th December last, is extended to the 20th of December next.

Bombay Castle 6th June 1814.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Gibson, is allowed a furlough to Europe on his private concerns.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

We have as yet received no further news from Bussora, we understand however, that the Prince of Wales Cruizer is stationed off that port to convey the earliest advices of further continental operations, and the critical state of Affairs in France, renders the expected arrival of this Cruizer extremely interesting. Some of our readers who are fond of alliteration have hinted to us, that either PEACE or PARIS will be the result of the next communication from Bussora.

We observe in the Madras Government Gazette of the 26th of May, a paragraph, which would give us much concern, did we not conceive that it was not in point of fact correct. It is stated, that private Letters from Constantinople mention our loss at the *Storming of Bayonne* at about 8000 men and the loss of the French at 12,000; and that Generals Hope and Oswald had fallen on the occasion. Now the latest accounts which we have seen from Constantinople, clearly allude to the obstinate battles in the middle of December, of which we have already published the official advices, and indeed the latest accounts from Lord Wellington's Army inform us that it was his Lordship's intention to mask Bayonne, for which purpose he had sent for Carlos de Espana whom he intended to leave in command of 15 or 20,000 men for the purpose of investing Bayonne, and to advance himself with the main Army towards Bourdeaux. As General Hope appears by Lord Wellington's despatches to have received a severe contusion, during these battles in December; it appears to us evident that the account which has reached Madras is only an inaccurate statement of what then occurred. And from the extracts which we published in a former number, from the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 15th of January, it seems certain that it is contrary to Lord Wellington's plan to attack Bayonne previous to his advance into the interior of France.

Saturday last being the King's Birth-day, a suitable Salute was fired from the battery at one o'clock, and in the evening the Right Honorable the Governor entertained a large party at dinner, consisting of the Honorable the Recorder the Members of Council, and many of the Gentlemen of the Settlement.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—June 6th Ship John Munro, Nacquadah Hajee Abdul Raimany from Bengal.

Sailed 5th June. Ship Dadaloy Captain Peter Clement to Madras and Calcutta.

Ditto 7th His Majesty's Ship Acorn, Joseph Prior Esq. Captain to Bussorah.

MADRAS.

Shipping Arrivals.]—May 18, Ship John and Margaret, Captain W. Snowball, from Rangoon 20th April,—20, H. C. Ship Ernaad, Lieutenant H. Hardy, from Bombay 4th May, bound for Bengal: Passengers, Captain Stewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; Ensign Lowrie, 9th Native Regiment.

Departures.]—May 18, Ship Pyserbany (Arab), Nacoda Hussane Abdulla, for Rangoon,—20, Ship Durable, Captain C. Wills, for Calcutta,—do. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Lieut. H. Hardy, for Bengal,—23, Brig Helen, Captain J. Waddington, for Bengal.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.]—Major C. W. Burdett, H. M. 56th Regiment.—Lieut. H. W. Byrne, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry.—Cornet H. B. Poveton, 4th Regt. Light Cavalry,—Ensign H. C. Burts, M. E. Regt.—Ensign R. H. Hodges, 2d Bat. 22d Regt.—Mr. S. Dickens, late Captain H. M. 34th Regiment.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ARRIVALS,—Lieut. W. D. Robertson,
Captain Charles J. Bond artillery,
Lieut. Henderson Bombay Regiment,
Ensign Joseph Paterson, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.
Surgeon R. Hoyes,
Lieut. Illingworth, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.
Lieut. Smelt 2d, Bat. 56th Regt.
DEPARTURE,—Assistant Surgeon S. Sylvester, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.

BOMBAY.

DEATH]—On the 7th Instant the Infant Son of Robert S. Kitson Esq. aged 14 Month.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES]—On Monday, the 2d instant, at the House of Captain Howorth, 6th Regiment Native Cavalry and Commanding the Station of Sultanpore, Captain James Young, to Miss Charlotte Clayton.

On the same day, and at the same place, serjeant Henry Healy, to Miss Ellen Delancy.

At Cochin, on the 20th ultimo, Captain G. M. Browne, of the Ship Fanny, to Miss Jacoba Groenroode.

DEATHS]—On Sunday the 8th instant, Mrs. Joseph Brown.

On Saturday the 14th instant, Mr. Thomas Buckell, aged 43 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH]—At Negapatam, on the 3d instant, Thomas Richard Strickdale, Esq. of Madras, sincerely regretted and lamented.

EUROPE.

DEATHS —October 3d 1813, at the House of Wick, North Britain, Mrs. Catharine Anderson, Spouse of the Reverend William Sutherland, aged 64 years, after an illness of nearly six months, which she bore with uncommon patience and resignation; she breathed her last in the faith of Christ, in the same tranquil and serene manner as she passed her life. Of her it may be said in the most proper sense, that she lived respected, and died regretted.

Gentleman's Magazine, May 1813.

At his seat, Green Mont Lodge, near Castle Bellingham, Ireland, Turner Macan, Esq. a gentleman of ene-stimable worth; as universally lamented in death as he was beloved in life, by a very numerous circle of friends in England, Ireland, and wherever he was known. Mr. Macan passed many years in a high official situation in the civil department of the East India Company's service in Bengal; with honour to himself and credit to his station; and he was distinguished alike by zeal in public as in private life, and also for bearing with an almost unequalled fortitude, the frequent, and for the past ten years, the almost incessant, attacks of the gout, which gradually bore down every thing but his domestic virtues, and the socially endearing qualities of relative, neighbour and friend. Mr. Macan married the only daughter of Mr. Pratt, author of the "Gleanings," and various other publications, who, with Miss Fanny Macan and the only son and heir to the estates, (who gives the fairest promise of inheriting likewise the virtues of his father,) are left to mourn his loss, and reverence his memory.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MAY 16th.

The past week has been distinguished by an incident along the most novel in the commercial history of this settlement,—the arrival of an English merchantman, on a trading voyage from the West Coast of Spanish America.—The ship Mary Ann sailed from Portsmouth on the 31st of January 1813, under a special license from the East India Company for this particular voyage. She had the protection of His Majesty's ship Aquilon, as far as the coast of Brazil, where they parted, the Mary Ann prosecuting her voyage round Cape Horn to the port of Valparaiso in the kingdom of Chili. At Valparaiso she arrived, on the 22d of June, and was detained there until the 7th of January following, chiefly by the presence of some American cruizers, which infested the coast. All serious ground of apprehension on that score having disappeared, she continued her voyage across the Pacific, touching no where until she made Malacca, where she arrived after a fine run of about three months, and from thence came on to Bengal. From the circuitous route adopted by the Mary Ann, and the length of time necessarily consumed in her voyage it is obvious, that she can be the bearer of no late European news; and we find on enquiry, that, from North America, the nearest interesting political scene to her last port of departure, she brings equally little,—there having been no recent communication from that quarter received at Valparaiso.—Of local information from South America, we are enabled to offer the following correct summary.

The utmost disorder continued to prevail throughout Chili, and the neighbouring Spanish provinces, which still remained under the influence of the insurgents. The principal authors of the revolution in Chili, were Don Jozé Miguel Carrera, and his two brothers, Don Juan Jozé and Don Luis. These men had usurped and for some time exercised the chief military authority in the kingdom, the former holding the situation of Generalissimo of the forces, and the two others commanding the Cavalry and Artillery. Latterly however, the family appears to have fallen into disgrace; their offices had been taken from them, and the command of the army bestowed on an officer named O'Higgins, the natural son of an Irishman who was formerly Viceroy of Lima. This latter personage however, did not long retain his honors. He was foiled in an engagement with the troops of Peru, commanded by Sanchezs a Biscayan; and, having lost two pieces of cannon to the royalists, he resigned the command of the revolutionary army, a short time before the Mary Ann sailed, in favor of one Colonel McKean, a native of Ireland, and an officer in the old Spanish service, who had rejected repeated overtures from the insurgents, and was understood to have at length yielded with reluctance to the temptations of power and emolument which that faction held out to him.

There was no subsisting communication between Chili and the districts in allegiance to the authority of the Cortes. Peru continued faithful to the cause of Spain; and the city of Montevideo had successfully resisted all the efforts of the insurgents. Advices from the River Plate, received about a fortnight or three weeks previous to the Mary Ann's departure from Valparaiso, mentioned the arrival of a reinforcement of 3000 men at Montevideo from Cadiz. This accession of strength had enabled the garrison immediately to drive away their besiegers, and relieve the place. And very serious apprehensions of retaliation began already to prevail at Buenos Ayres, where the inhabitants were but ill prepared against any serious attack from the opposite shore.

The peasantry and the lower classes of people in general at Valparaiso, are described as utterly sick and disgusted with the present unsettled system of things, and prepared to embrace with eagerness any favorable occasion that might offer, for restoring the ancient authorities. They made no scruple in general, we are assured, of publicly declaring their sentiments to this effect.

On her voyage to Valparaiso, in a latitude a little to the southward of the entrance of the River Plate, the Mary Ann fell in with an American ship Privateer, with a prize in company, the small English ship Apollo, which had sailed from Portsmouth, at the same time with the Mary Ann, and parted from her only three days before.

On the arrival of the Mary Ann at Valparaiso, she learned, that the American Frigate Essex, (of whose departure from the coast of Brazil on a cruize round Cape Horn we some time ago heard through the medium of the English prints,) had just quitted that port, and had proceeded to the China seas. This information, however, proved afterwards to be incorrect. On the 12th of August, the Little Essex, (an English whaler, which the American Frigate had taken, manned and armed,) made her appearance off the port, bringing with her the following prizes, all of them likewise English whalers, captured by the Essex, viz. the Hector, Policy Montezuma, Catherine, and Atalanta. Another, the Greenwich, had been in like manner manned and armed, and continued at sea with the frigate. A short time before the Mary Ann sailed, the Essex, with her consorts and prizes, quitted that coast; and there was every reason to suppose, that she had sailed on her return to the United States.

The Essex, on her passage to the South seas, captured the Norton Packet, bound from Rio de Janeiro to Plymouth, with treasure to the amount of 100,000 dollars on board.—A small squadron of British ships of war from the Brazil station, had proceeded in quest of the Essex.

All the ports of South America in possession of the insurgents, were open to British commerce, while from the ports occupied by the royalists it was strictly excluded. Valparaiso, a short time before the Mary Ann's arrival, had been blockaded by a flotilla of Spanish vessels from Lima. Some obstruction, however, having been caused by their blockade to the American traders, the circumstance gave umbrage to the commander of the Essex, who in consequence boarded the Commodore, cut down his masts, and turned him adrift. The latter with difficulty found his way back to Lima; and Valparaiso once more became free of access.

MAY 17.

We experience the greatest satisfaction in being enabled to state, on the authority of accounts received yesterday from Rangoon by the Brig Lucy, that Capt. Macarthy respecting whose supposed fate such strong and general feelings of commiseration had been excited at this presidency, is still alive, and had taken his passage for Calcutta on the Ship Caledonia, Captain Higgins. We have heard it reported, that the cutter had been taken by the Birmans, that two of the crew had been killed, and that Captain M. had been carried off in the boat which was observed by the Ceres sailing towards the shore &c. but as we have not been able to satisfy ourselves of the authenticity of these and other reports, we forbear enlarging on them.

Since writing the above, we were informed last night that the Caledonia had arrived, and that Captain M. is at present in town.

We are concerned to state, that the severe squalls experienced on the river during the last week, have been productive of many serious accidents, especially in the neighbourhood of Serampore, where in one instance a passage boat full of natives was upset, and only five of the unfortunate individuals, whom it contained, were saved.

By letters from Meerut to the 27th ultimo, we learn, that General Marshall had taken his departure, about a week before that date, for Bundlecund where he is to commaud, and that General Gillespie had not then arrived, but was expected in the beginning of the present month.

The annual fair at the Hurdwaer had terminated on the 11th ultimo, and had grievously disappointed its visitors, a very grand display of the usual commodities having been expected, instead of which there was hardly any thing for sale, and the fair proved one of the worst that has been held for many years. The 8th Dragoons were only able to procure 11 Horses for the Regiment. The attendance of bathers had been, nevertheless uncommonly numerous. Lady Hood was present at the fair, having proceeded thither from Delhi. In the end of April, her Ladyship was on her way to Bareilly, Lucknow, &c. on her return to Calcutta.

From a different source we have been informed that Captain Byers has been appointed Aide-de-camp to General Gillespie.

MAY 20th.

The most extensive preparations are making for the intended visit of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the upper provinces; a number of new and suitable boats are building for the occasion, and we understand, that His Lordship will be accompanied by the whole of his family and personal staff, and attended by many of the principal departments of government.

Saugor Depot. Government have, with a very considerate attention to the shipping interests of this port, thought fit to resolve upon the establishment of a depot on Saugor Island, for the purpose of lodging anchors, cables, and such other articles of marine stores, as may be of the most essential service to ships and vessels is cases of emergency.

MAY 19.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MAY 13, 1814.

Mr. W. B. Bayley, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Fourth ditto ditto for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. G. C. Master, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. W. W. Bird, ditto ditto of the City of Benares.

Mr. W. M. Fleming, ditto ditto of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. G. French, ditto ditto ditto of Ramghur.

Mr. W. Gorton, ditto ditto ditto of Meerut.

Mr. J. Battye, ditto ditto of Dacca Jelalpore.

Mr. J. Ewing, ditto ditto of Sylhet.

Mr. H, Shakespear, ditto ditto ditto of Rajeshahy.

Mr. M. Oakeley, ditto ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. J. Vaughan, ditto ditto ditto of Shahabad.

Mr. E. Parry, ditto ditto ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. E. Impey, ditto ditto ditto of Cuttack, and Superintendent of the Tributary Mohauls.

Mr. W. Loch, Judge and Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. R. Martin, ditto ditto of Purneah.

MAY 26th.

Notwithstanding the Lord Eldon appears much out of time, having left Batavia on the 2d of October, and no accounts of her having reached the Cape when the Helena sailed, we cannot conclude her to be lost. So far as we could learn no recent accounts had been received at the Cape from St. Helena; and it is possible this Ship may have passed the Cape and proceeded to that place direct.

Yesterday arrived in the Roads His Majesty's Frigate Revolutionaire, Captain Woolcombe, from England 31st December and the Isle of France the 3d of May—and having on board His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, appointed Commander in Chief at this Presidency.

His Excellency landed at six o'clock in the afternoon, under the accustomed Military Honors.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 28, 1814.

Yesterday His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's forces on the Coast of Coromandel, held his first public Levee at the Office of the Commander in Chief of Fort St. George, which was numerously attended.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

Ministers, with a laudable desire to return the compliment to the Prince Royal, for the attention he has paid to his Majesty's Electoral dominions in Germany, have intimated to Marquis Wellington a wish that a marked protection should be afforded to the town of Pau, the birth place of his Royal Highness, should the British troops, as in all probability they soon will, approach that favoured part of the French territory.

FGREIGN OFFICE.—DEC. 11, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has caused it to be notified by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that in consequence of the re-establishment of the ancient relation of Piece and amity between his Majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, his Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct, that the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Provinces (except such port or places as may be still in the possession, or under the controul of France,) shall be forthwith raised; and that all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions; and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his Majesty, and be suffered to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in neutral ships.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th of November, 1813, present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

This day the Right Honorable Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, was, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly,

ADMIRALTY OFFICE—DEC. 4.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of the King, has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Henry Hotham, Geo. Burlton, Esq. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. and Edward Codrington, Esq. to be Colonels in his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of the Honorable Charles Elphinstone Fleming, Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Esq. James Bisset, Esq. and Pulteney Malcolm, Esq. appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet.

DOWNING-STREET—DEC. 4,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to renew and confirm the appointment of John Hunter, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in Spain.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—DEC. 4.

This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.

Admirals of the White, Richard Rodney Bligh, and Alexander Græme, Esqs. to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue, Arthur Kempe, Esq. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Bart. K. B. and Sir Robert Calder, Bart. to be Admirals of the White.

Vice Admirals of the Red, Robert M. Douall, Billy Douglas, John Wickey, John Fish, John Knight, and Edward Thornborough, Esqrs. to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White, William Domett, William Wolseley, John Manley, George Murray, John Sutton, Robert Murray, Esqrs. Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. and John Markham, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue, Nathan Brunton, and John Schanck, Esqrs.; Hon. Michael De Courcy, Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, and John Hunter, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the White.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

KING JOE'S PETITION TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOURDEAUX.

Pity the sorrows of a *wandering King*,
Whose *trembling limbs* have borne him to your Town
Whose *sceptre's* dwindle'd to a *useless thing*,—
Betef, alike, of *snuff, box* and of *crown*!

These *blister'd feet*, my *rapid flight* bespeak;
These dripping locks proclaim my *length of ears*!
And many a *scar* upon those ears, so meek,
Is but the vestige of some *tailor's shears*!
Should I reveal the sources of my grief;
If aught of *loyalty* pervade *Bourdeaux*,
The ills that mark the brother of your chief,
Would make ev'n Gaunters to share my woe!

Obscure as night was my paternal lot,
Then, like a lark, most happy could I sing;
But ah! *Ambition* drew me from my cot;
Nap was an Emp'ror, and would make me King!

Good me! I never dreamt of such a story!
But yet, I own, I thought 'twas wond'rous fine,
That, while he reveld, like the sun, in glory,
I, like the moon, should by his lustre shine!

But ah! how fickle are the ways of fortune!
Henceforth let mortal never rest upon her!
She stole my sceptre, though 'twas but a short one;
And—(but I had none) would have stol'n my honour!

My Nappy once the butt'ress of my pow'r!
Finding his own demains by factions shaken,
Is doomed to wander forth, 'in evil hour,'
And, faith, I fear, will hardly save his bacon!

Marmont—he ass that bore my former care,
Rudely assail'd by Bri'ish stern decree;
Fled, nimbly fled, with shame and deep despair,
And left Madrid to Jourdan and to me.

On came the foe;—their prowess we'd tride;
The fight commenced;—we kept their powers at bay;
They broke our rank!—Who had not done as I did?
I left Jourdan to fight and ran away.

Ty'd in a sack, to 'scape each fierce Guerilla,
A smuggler bore me from the land of Spain;
But may a bush of thorns compose my pillow,
If ever I'll be smuggled back again.

Pity a wand'ring King: his wants supply;
Sorrow is dry;—believe me, Sirs, I'm choaking;
Good bye to Spain;—to monarchies good bye;
King Joe a joke was; now no more I'm a King!

NUPTIAL REPARTEE.

Charles to the alter led the lovely Jane,
Then to her father's house return'd again!
Where, to convey them on their wedding tour,
All ready stood a landaulet and four.
When lo! the gathering show'rs at once descend,
Cloud rolls on cloud, and warring winds contend,
This moves him not, but in he hands his bride,
Then tears himself encumb'ring by her side;
And thus to cheer the fair, he quick began,
"I hope we soon shall have *a little sun*."
But she to whom the weather gave no pain,
Who heeded not the cloud or pat'ring rain,
But mus'd about her future hopes, bethought her,
Replied, "my dear, I'd rather have *a daughter*."

Z.

Jerome evacuated Cassel, Joseph evacuated Madrid, and Napoleon has evacuated Dresden, the Doctors say, these freqnent *evacuations* will soon destroy the new dynasty!!

Napoleon's first Grand Army was *bound* in Russia, *hot pressed* in Germany, and reduced from a *folio* to a *duodecimo* at Bar sur Aube.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Rear Admirals of the Red, Charles Tyler and Robert Watson, Esqrs., Right Hon. Alan Hyde Gardner; Manley Dixon, George Losack, William Mitchell, Esqrs. and Sir Thomas Bertie, Knt. to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White, Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Hon. Henry Curzon, William Bligh, Esq. Lawrence William Halsted, Esq. Edward Oliver Osborn, Esq. Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Knt. and Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue, John Lawford, Esq. Frank Sotheson, Thomas Wolley, William Johnstone Hope, Esqrs.; Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet; Charles William Paterson, George Cockburn, Thomas Surridge, and Samuel Hood Linzee, Esqrs. to be Rear Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz.

Philip Wilkinson, Esq. Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Esq. William Hotham, Esq. George Hewett Stevens, Esq. Pulteney Malcolm, Esq. William Nowell, Esq. James Bissett, Esq. John Clement, Esq. Sir John Gore, Knt. and John Harvey, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The late promotion of Admirals was accompanied by the further promotion of the twenty senior Commanders employed afloat, to the rank of Post Captain; twenty senior Lieutenants, employed afloat, to the rank of Commander; and twenty Midshipmen to the rank of Lieutenant. The twenty senior Commanders are—John Mulcy, Alonzo; E. Hoddor, Tisiphone; Ed. Grey, Fairy,; H. F. Ligford, Erebus; J. Bedford, Childers; B. Griffin, Scout; E. Mountfher, Brisk; J. Stuart, Crane; J. Smith, Cheerly; L. H. Ie, Bacchus; W. O. Daniel, Butterell; J. Fife, Cadmus; J. M'Kellie, Calliope; T. F. Kennedy, Cordelia, J. R. Toker, Cruizer; John Palmer, Pheasant; Fr. Hickey, Atalante; H. Hopkins, Helicon; J. Ellis, Spitfire; J. M. Adge, Partridge. Lieutenants D glish, Queen Charlotte, R. W. Simmonds, Benbow (formerly of the attack and Manly); W. P. Comby, Medway; T. Ryan, and Hon. J. Arburhnot, are promoted to the rank of Commanders.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore is appointed to a command in the Mediterranean, and to hois his flag in the Revenge.

Commissioner Isaac Wolley is appointed to succeed Commissioner Percy Fraser, at Gibraltar, who takes a seat at the Navy Board, vice Admiral Hamilton, who retires, Captain Woodriff to be Commissioner of the Naval Yard at Jamaica, vice Wolley; Captain Moubey to be Agent for Prisoners of War at Forton Depot, vice Woodriff; Sir Edward Berry is appointed to the Royal Sovereign Yacht, vice W. Hotham; Captain John Maitland to the Bellerophon; Captain Retherford to Greenwich Hospital, vice Jenkins, deceased; Captain T. Gordon Caulfield to the Hibernia (the Royal Sovereign being intended for the flag of Sir Sidney Smith); Captain Carrol to be Flag Captain to Sir John Gore; Captain C. Watson, to be principal Agent for Transports in Holland; Captain David Milne to the Bulwark; Captain J. A. Worth to the Venerable (for the flag of Admiral Durham);—Captain John Codd to the Calliope; Lieutenant Patton (second of the Astrea) to the rank of Commander, and to Command the Fairy. Lieutenants W. Corke to the Thais; R. Fagan, Prince; T. Revans, A. Buchahan, Bulwark; J. Rode, Medway M. B. Swery, Duncan; R. Gore, Orion. E Luke, J. J. Parr, J. Smith, T. Moffar, Venerable; S. F. Wood, Dpine;—Strong, Promise.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

THE GRAND JUDGE, MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
To the Judges and Tribunals of the Empire.

From the Minister's Cabinet. "Paris, Nov. 19.

(CIRCULAR.)

"In this moment of alarm, when every French heart must be deeply affected by the dangers of the country, I make this communication to you, who being honoured with the public confidence, can exercise a powerful influence over the minds and feelings of your fellow citizens.—The frontiers of the Empire on the side of the Pyrennees and on the North have been forced—those of the Rhine and the Alps are threatened—and it must not be concealed that the interior of France will soon become the prey of the enemy, if measures equally prompt and vigorous be not adopted to frustrate his plans and disappoint his expectations.

"The deliverance of the country depends upon the speedy and complete execution of the Decree of the 10th of this month, by which 350,000 men are placed at the disposal of the Minister of War. When this great and salutary measure shall be fully carried into operation we will have nothing more to fear;—but it must be observed that this object is most indispensable, for, if it be not accomplished, France must become the Theatre of War, and be delivered up to all the horrors which follow in its train.

"It is well known that our enemy, embittered by former defeats, advances against us, stimulated by the thirst of revenge: you may judge, then, the lot which would await us, were he to become master of our lives and properties.

"This is not a question respecting glory, which has always had so much power over the French Nation; but our integrity as a people is in danger, and with it the existence of all that is dear to us. And is even death the worst we would have to fear? Fire, devastation, and the total destruction of our unhappy country—such is the spectacle which will infallibly be exhibited, if France be subdued by her enemy.—We have to add to this frightful picture, scoffings of every kind, which are far more difficult to be endured by an honourable mind than death itself, and which the abhorrence that death excites does not permit me to describe. These are the terrible misfortunes which threaten us, and which we only can avoid by a generous sacrifice.

"The North has poured forth its population, in order to bring us under the yoke. Let us oppose it with the flower of ours, in order to avert the horrible fate which is preparing for us. We have for us the courage of our troops and the genius of the great Commanders who lead them. But it is not enough. We ought not to expose our champions to a struggle too unequal in point of numbers, and must, therefore, put forth a force corresponding to that which attacks us. What an encouragement for our veterans to see themselves reinforced by gallant youths, who, incorporated in their ranks, will enable them again to carry terror into the enemy's camp, to drive him back, to deliver France, and to conquer that peace which is the want of the whole world.

"The high spirited youths, on whom the voice of the country now calls will be proud of their high destination. When they are convinced that the fate of France is in their hands, they will render their noble effort equal to the glorious task which they are called upon to fulfil. The sacred flame of honour and of patriotism glows in their youthful breasts. Exercise and strengthen it, Gentlemen, by your examples; your distinguished rank in society, and the general respect and confidence of the people have given you influence; but it is your endeavour to exercise it in these most important and imperious circumstances.

"In all periods of the Monarchy, the Judicial Authorities of France have invariably displayed the most noble attachment to their Prince and country. You will doubt not, will prove that this respectable body has degenerated, and to the veneration which you have won, by your honourable administration of justice, you will add universal gratitude for an exigious case shewn for the interests of your country in her day of peril.

"Receive, Gentlemen, the renewed assurance of my particular high regard and affection.

[Signed) "The Duke of MASSA."

PARIS January 9th 1814.

The Emperor issued, yesterday, the following decree.

Palace of the Tuileries, January 8th, 1814.

Napoleon &c. We have decreed and decree as follows.

Art. 1st.—The national Guard of our good City of Paris is call'd in to active service.

2d.—The Emperor commands it in chief.

3d.—The General staff is composed of a Major General, 8 cond in command, of 4 adjutant Generals, of 4 adjutant commandants, and of 8 Captains adjutants.

4th.—The national guard of Paris is composed of one Legion comprehending 12; each Legion of 4 Battalions; each Battalion of 5 companies, 1 of Grenadiers and 4 of Futileers. The 4 companies of Grenadiers of one Legion shall form a separate Battalion.

5th.—Each Legion is commanded by a Colonel and adjutant Major. The adjutant Major is to be chosen among the retired officers. Each Battalion is commanded by a Chief of a Battalion and an adjutant

6th.—Each company shall be composed of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 sub Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant major, 15 subalterns Officers, and 105 men—Total 125 men.

7th.—The Generals and Colonels shall take an oath before us; the officers of other ranks shall take it before our cousin the vice Constable.

8th.—The officers and subalterns are to wear the uniform of the National Guard. The Grenadiers are to clothe, arm and equip themselves at their own expence.

9th.—Our minister of the interior is to present to us a list of officers.

10th.—No person is to have a substitute for service in the National guard, unless he be a Son, a Nephew or a Brother.

11th—Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

NAPOLEON.

By a decree of the same day, His Majesty has nominated Major General, second in command, Marshal the Duke of Conegliano; adjutant Major Generals, the Generals of Division Count Hulin, Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal; Count Montesquieu, Grand Chamberlain; Count Montmorenci, Adjutant commandants, Baron Laborde, Count Albert de Brancas, Count Germain, Monsieur Tousson. Adjutant Captains, Count Rebuffinere, Adolphus de Mansfion Maubreton, Colin, Lecordier, Lemoine, Cardon, Mallet Chiefs of Legions, Count Gontaud, Count Reginaud de St. Jean D'Angely, Baron Hobinga, Count Jaubert, Dauberjon and Murinais, Detraguer, Pelier de Brevennes, Richard Lenoir, Devins de Gaville, Duke of Cadore, Count Chasteul Preslin, Sailerons. The Gazette of France published on occasion of this decree, the following article.

The decree for the organization of the National Guard of Paris, commanded by his Majesty himself, is one of those sublime ideas which cannot fail to have effect upon a people so generous as the French. In all times the capital was dear to our Princes; in all times they regarded it as the Palladium of the Empire But among the most celebrated of the Kings, its benefactors; where is he who after having devoted so much of his treasure to the embellishment of this courageous city, has ever conferred on it so signal a mark of honor as this.

At the moment when the Emperor, after having, during a magnanimous silence, performed prodigies of activity, proceeds to put himself at the head of his armies, he addresses his faithful inhabitants of Paris in these words.

"I confide to you the seat of the Empire; the center of all the superior authorities, the safeguard of the monuments of the arts and the trophies of our victories. I commit into your hands that which is most dear to me, my wife and my son, the hope of the state and of me. In the midst of my dangers my thoughts were with you; in the midst of my triumphs, I have given you distinguished proofs of my esteem and my love. I give you to-day the greatest proof of all.

LONDON, 25th January.

A private letter from the head quarters of Lord Wellington, dated the 9th, relates that the enemy has given us a great deal to do during the first days of this month. Marshal Soult by his movements and demonstrations, so pressed our advanced posts between the Nive and the Adour, that Lord Wellington judged it necessary to advance four divisions of fresh troops. But not withstanding all his movements, the enemy dared not to attack our line; and a detachment which he had endeavoured to throw behind our right flank was repulsed without much trouble. Marshal Soult is very active, and will keep us, as far as I can judge, on the alert continually, during the continuance of winter quarters, but even this activity is hurtful to his army; for the season is very rigorous, and his troops are obliged to be constantly in the field while ours are in good cantonments. It appears that Marshal Soult will not be the only enemy that Lord Wellington will have to combat, but that France intends sending to oppose him a second army. Ministers have received from the Marshal positive accounts that Marshal Suchet has put himself in movement with the whole army under His orders, from Catalonia, (the last Spanish province yet occupied by the French) to return into France.

It is this which induced Lord Wellington to ask with much earnestness new reinforcements. General Harispe has already taken post with a division of the army of Marshal Soult, at St. Jean Pied de Port, and is consequently in the rear of Lord Wellington.—Nobody doubts but that the English General is determined to give him battle provided that if Suchet succeeded in penetrating upon his flank General Harispe could do us much injury. We are still ignorant what route Suchet will take in the present circumstances, whether he will throw himself upon Lyons or act in concert with Soult, in order, to arrest the progress of our Arms.—This explains the motive of the order given to change the destination of the troops which were embarked for the East Indies. It has been stopped to make all possible efforts to support and second Lord Wellington, and we hope that the reinforcements will arrive in time. These reinforcements consist of 1400 horses and 6000 Infantry, who ought to set sail from Portsmouth in the course of this week. In consequence of the retreat of Marshal Suchet, our army of Catalonia in coming to join Lord Wellington.

Bom. Gaz.

LONDON.

We very much regret, that the avidity of speculation should have been inflamed by such nefarious arts as were practised with respect to the speech of Buonaparte, and the circumstances connected with it. On Thursday it was generally and confidently believed, on Change, that he had accepted the Preliminaries of Peace offered by the Allies; and even so late as yesterday, it was attempted to be circulated, that an armistice had either taken place, or was on the eve of taking place. We can state most positively, that no armistice has taken place, and with almost equal confidence that no armistice is likely to take place. Not a moment's delay will be permitted in the operations of the allied armies, which are in march to penetrate into France, near Huningen. The Omnium, which at one part of the day on Thursday had been raised to 18, was in the course of yesterday below 14. To such sudden and violent fluctuations must the property of individuals be exposed, as long as any credit is attached to the opinions of those shifting and shuffling politicians, who cry for peace one day, as loudly and as senselessly as they did for war the day before, from no other motive, that to meet what, in their ignorance, they suppose to be the change of sentiments in people of higher station. We believe, that there is more consistency than such persons imagine, in the political views both of our own Government, and of the Allies. We do not mean to say, that all the allied nations entertain exactly the same wishes. Local and particular interests must doubtless weigh with each in estimating the more or the less of concession; which is to be demanded from the common enemy; but we speak on good authority, when we assert, that there is no one Power, no not one, which considers the concessions that Buonaparte has yet signified any willingness to make, as sufficient. An intercourse of negociation, more of less direct, has been going on from the very commencement of hostilities in August, to the present time. Direct proposals were certainly offered to Buonoparte immediately before the battle of Leipsic, which he then rejected. That battle, and the great events which succeeded it, could not but vary the terms of the Allies, in their application, though the fundamental principle remained, perhaps, unaltered. On the other hand, Buonaparte has, from time to time, felt himself obliged to abate of his pretensions; but we believe he has never consented, in effect, to give up the least particle of territory of which he was in firm possession. If we are rightly informed, (and we have reason to think the information deserves full credit), he has agreed (in words) to the independence of Holland, of Germany, and of Spain; that is to say, he has promised to abstain, for the future, from invading the nations who have thrown off his yoke. But we do not hear that he has offered them any indemnity for the causeless devastations which he has perpetrated on their territories; or any compensation (what compensation, indeed, could he make?) for the hellish murders he has there committed. On these points, perhaps, the Allies have not insisted, as they would have been justified in doing; but we understand, that they have insisted on his resigning his usurpations beyond the Alps. To which he has only replied by a contre-projet, for placing the crown of Italy on the head of Beauharnois, giving Venice to Austria, Naples to Murat, Rome to the Pope, and keeping Tuscany, Genoa, Parma, Placentia, Piedmont, Savoy, and the Valais, to himself. The assumption of sovereignty over so great a part of Italy, thus couched under the form of an arrangement, is one to which, we are well convinced, the Allied Sovereigns never will, and never can accede. To the repose of Europe it is essential that the limits of France, whatever may be their extent, should be firm and secure. There must be a barrier on every side of her in the hands of Powers interested to keep her from pouring her plundering hordes, at will, over the adjoining countries. The only barrier we can undertake to defend; but the barriers of river, and mountain, and fortress, must also be strong, and placed in strong hands. Two

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

other points are essential to *bona fide* peace. France must disarm, and she must enter into treaties of commerce. She must disarm, not dishonourably or dangerously to herself, but fairly and *par pari passu* with her neighbours. She must make commercial treaties, not as matter of submission or favour, but of equal benefit to herself and her neighbours, as a pledge of her return to peaceful pursuits, and as a means of indirectly contributing to heal those fatal wounds which her revolutionising and military mania have caused to Europe. We speak of a peace consistent with former examples, even with the treaty of Utrecht, so beneficial to France, and so pernicious to this country that its negotiators were impeached; but above all, we speak of a peace, the stipulations of which result, with the force of a mathematical demonstration, from the principles over and over again asserted by the Allies in all their public declarations. Such a peace there neither is, nor ever can be, the remotest hope of obtaining from the favour, or the friendship, or the moderation, or the humanity of Buonaparte. Let us be reasonable and consistent in our judgements of human character, and not take the first unbending of the tyrant's frown for a conversion of his whole heart, and a radical change of his system. It is a mean and contemptible weakness, after this fellow has been so beaten and disgraced as he has been, still to hang with the solicitude of lovers on his lips, and to treasure up every syllable that falls from them, as if he were the arbiter of our destinies. The Allies, we are persuaded, will act differently. They will place themselves in a situation to dictate a peace, not merely honourable to France, but *secure and honourable to themselves*. They will then, perhaps, offer it to Buonaparte as honest *Captain Fluellen* offered the leek to ancient *Pistol*. "Because, look you, you do *not* love it, and your affections, and your appetites, and your digestions, do *not* agree with it, I would desire you to eat it." We are of opinion, that though he might "swear most horrible revenge," he would *eat the leek*.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5.

A Gentleman reached town yesterday from Paris, but he brings no French Papers with him of a more recent date than those already before the public. His private information, however, is by no means destitute of interest. He avers that throughout the whole of Paris, and the country round, an universal disatisfaction prevailed, but which had in no quarter broken out into open insurrection. This was an event, however, daily expected to occur. The enemies of the Government (and they are said every where to abound) were canvassing the public opinion with respect to great changes in contemplation and it was known that nothing could maintain Bonaparte at the head of the French nation, but the manner in which he was surrounded and protected by the major part of his officers and instruments of Government. It was, however, believed that they could only shield him for a time, and that if peace was not shortly concluded his reign would be but of short duration. It is a fact that the Emperor was burnt in effigy on one of the bridges, and afterwards suspended from a gibbet. It is placarded in different parts of the capital, "*No Foreigner*," meaning no foreigner to be at the head of the French nation. With all this, the conscription was carrying into execution, without any apparent resistance. All the unmarried men between 18 and 50 were sent off without reserve, and the practice would be continued until the Government had obtained the number of men the conscription required. Bonaparte had also raised a considerable part of the money he wanted, which had been advanced to him in anticipation of the taxes to be levied in 1814. The revolution in Holland was every where known, and freely talked of. The people are under less restraint in their conversation. Joseph Bonaparte is no longer known, by the name of "King of Spain," and the Minor French papers speak of him as a prince—hence it is believed that the Emperor has abandoned all his pretensions with regard to Spain.

DECEMBER 10.

An official account laid before the House of Commons and printed, states the amount of the net produce of the Permanent Taxes in Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th October 1812, at L. 38,743,428 16s. 8¾d. and for the year ending the 25th October, 1813, at L. 37,383,367 12s. 1½d. being a deficiency of about L. 900,000. The same account states the total amount of the net produce of the Taxes, for the year ending the 25th Jan. 1812, at L. 21,822,532. 14s. 10½d.; and for the year ending the 25th Oct. 1813, at L. 22,740,568. 4s. 0½d. being an increase of about the amount of the deficiency in the Permanent Taxes. Thus the net produce of the whole of the taxes in Great Britain, for the year ending the 25th of October, exceeds sixty millions.

SUICIDE.—Monday evening, a man of the name of Gill who resided up the same staircase in St. James's Palace where the late Sellis lived (his wife being one of the necessary women in the Palace) put a period to his existence by cutting his throat. He left his wife about nine o'clock to go into their bedroom; a friend of his called some time after, and wished to see him. Mrs Gill called him; receiving no answer, she tried the door, and found it fast. After some hesitation they forced the door open; Mrs Gill went into the room without a light, when, on feeling for her husband, she, shocking to relate, put her fingers into the wound in his throat. Her grief and distraction may be more easily conceived than described. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but no symptoms of life remained. The Coroner's Jury sat on the body on Tuesday, at the Sutling-house, at St. James's, when it appeared that the deceased had for some time past enjoyed but a very indifferent state of health, and was in a very despondeing way. The Jury, in consequence, brought in their verdict—Lunacy.

When Mr. Martyat the barrister, set up his carriage, and had his arms emblazoned on the panel, he took for his motto, "Causes produce Effects." A silly quibble in the lawyer, and a sort of warning to clients. The joke too is old, and appeared to much more advantage in this epitaph on a country attorney, who had no business—"He lived without Causes, and died without Effects."

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following account of the House of Orange, which cannot fail, at this moment, to be interesting to our readers:—

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, formed the famous Union of Utrecht, in 1579, and was the first Stadtholder. He married—1st, Anne of Egmont—2d, Anne of Saxony—3d, Charlotte of Bourbon—4th, Louisa Coligni.

He was succeeded, as the Stadtholder, by Maurice, son of Anne of Saxony (after whom the Mauritius were named).

He was again succeeded by Frederic Henry, the son of William I. and Louisa Coligni, and married Amelia, daughter of the Count of Solms.

He was succeeded by William II. who married Mary, daughter of Charles I. King of England.

William III. the next in succession, married Mary, daughter of James II. King of England, and Anne Hyde.

The next, William IV. was a great grandson of a daughter of William II. and married Anne, daughter of George II. King of England.

William V. the Stadtholder who sought refuge in England, at the commencement of the French Revolution, married Frederica Sophia, Princess of Prussia.

His son, the present Prince of Orange, and the Sixth William, who is now hailed "Sovereign of the Netherlands," under the title of William I. married the sister of the present King of Prussia, and the Duchess of York; and his son, the Hereditary Prince, is the gallant youth who has distinguished himself under Lord Wellington. The Sovereign of the Netherland is, we believe, a widower.

DECEMBER 2.

To-day, we have received Hamburgh and Bremen papers till the 17th. The former observe a sullen silence on political affairs. The following interesting information we extract from The New Bremen Gazette of the 16th inst. "It is known that Napoleon sent a flag of truce, the day before the last battle of Leipsic, by General Meerfeldt, who had been taken prisoner, and offered to relinquish all the garrisons in possession of his troops, if they would permit him quietly to pass the Saale. Since that time, the following particulars have been learnt.—The Emperor then offered to treat for peace, between the forests of Martz and Thuringen. In the conversation which Napoleon held with the General Meerfeldt on this subject, he said, he hoped the Allies would have the generosity to send Vandamme back instead of him (Meerfeldt). 'I know,' added he, 'that he has not a good character, but I do not know what they have against him. I should not indeed wish to have two Vandammes, for I must have one shot.' When he proposed the Saale as a boundary to treat for peace, he added, 'I hope they will not propose any dishonourable terms to me.' Count Meerfeldt asked, 'In what he supposed these to consist?' 'In the relinquishing the Protectorship of the Rhine.' 'This is already actually dissolved,' said the General. 'Indeed it was; but he thought to continue Protector of what remained. Who forsook him—he would forsake; he did not mind about trifles.' He said, among other things, 'his intention had once been to retire to Magdeburg and to visit Berlin, *en passant*; but the consideration that he might, by this movement, be eight or ten days without accounts from Paris, had changed his mind.'"

We have seen a most excellent Proclamation to the Oldenburghers, detailing, at considerable length, the miseries they suffered under the French yoke, and calling upon them to rise and assert their liberty, reminding them of the glory of their ancestors.

The Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, and Inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, at a meeting convened by the Mayor, on the 26th of November, for the purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the Public Sentiments of Gratitude and Exultation on the great Success of His Majesty's Arms and those of his Allies, resolved, by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, and seconded by Mr. Aspinall:—"That a General Illumination of the Town be on Tuesday night, the 14th of December; that a Ball for the Benefit of the Public Charities be on Wednesday the 15th of December; that there be a Grand Display of Fire-Works on Thursday the 16th of December; and that a Public Dinner, or Dinners, be on Friday the 17th of December." The expense of the Fire-Works and any extra charges to be defrayed by private subscription not exceeding Five Guineas from one person.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Promenade or Carriage Costume.—This dress, when divested of the spencer, or jacket, exhibits the Evening or Opera Costume, which consists of a round robe of morone or crimson coloured Merino, kerseymere, or queen's cloth, ornamented round the bottom and up the front with a fancy gold embroidered border. The bodice is composed of satin, or velvet, of the same colour, trimmed round the bosom and sleeves with gold braid and narrow swans-down; the front of the bodice richly ornamented with gold and pearl buttons. A good band and pearl or diamond clasp confine the bottom of the waist, with a gold frog pending on each side, inclining towards the back of the figure. The robe is laced behind with gold cord. Hair disposed in dishevelled curls, falling on the left side, and decorated with clusters of variegated autumnal flowers. Neck lace, composed of a treble row of pearl, white cornelian, or the satin bead, confined in front with a diamond clasp. Earrings and bracelets to correspond. Slippers, of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold rings and rosettes, we recommend those of white satin in preference. White kid gloves below the elbow. Fan, of richly frosted silver crape.

The great convenience and novel attraction of this dress, consists in its admitting of a spencer of the same material as the robe, which is richly ornamented, *a la militaire*, with gold braid and netting buttons, forming a sort of epaulette on the shoulders. The spencer is embroidered up the seams of the back, on the shoulders and cuffs, to correspond with the bottom of the robe. The spencer, when worn over the evening dress, affords at once both comfort and utility, and with the addition of a straw or velvet hat, ornamented with feathers, and half boots or Roman shoes, constitute a most attractive and appropriate Carriage or Promenade Costume.

The Walking Costume.—High dresses of cloth, with a cloak to correspond, are at present in high estimation. A small turned-up cloth hat, simply ornamented with a satin ribband to correspond in colour with the cloth, and put on over a lace cap, which is ornamented with a full puffing in front, is worn with a mantle.

The Kutusoff mantle is the decided favourite of our most elegant belles; it is made in general in pink, scarlet, or ruby cloth. Princess Mary's hat is most generally worn with this mantilla, and is either pink or white satin.

Morning dresses are now more general in cloth than in any thing else.

For dinner dresses, velvet cloth, and twilled sarsnet frocks, are universal; waists are, as in half dress, very short, and the sleeves of dinner dresses are also worn much shorter than they were.

In full dress, white satin or velvet is universal. The most elegant that we have seen was one composed of purple velvet: it was a frock; the body and sleeves were slashed with white satin, and the edge of each slash ornamented with a very light, narrow and beautiful silver fringe. White satin frocks, richly embroidered, either in silver or coloured silks, are much in favour; as are also draperies composed of either white lace, or crape embroidered to correspond.

DECEMBER 11th.

Mrs. Clarke has pleaded Guilty to an indictment for a libel upon the Right Hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, and will be brought up for judgment next term.

A well known character named John Jackson died lately at Grantham, in the 90th year of his age. His usual employment was to collect skins and rags, hawk ballads and dying speeches; and although continually complaining of distress, he left property to the amount of £ 520.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

DECEMBER 16th.

The Confederation of the Rhine has been formally dissolved at Frankfort. The following table of their respective population will shew the great accession of numerical strength to the allied cause:—

Bavaria	3,452,000	Saxe-Meinungen	34,000
Wurtemberg	1,303,400	Saxe-Coburg	59,000
Saxony and Warsaw	5,606,000	Saxe Hildburghausen	33,000
Westphalia	1,900,00	Anhalt Dessau	52,900
Prince Primate	276,000	Anhalt Bernburg	35,000
Baden	929,300	Anhalt Coethen	33,000
Berg and Cleves	930,300	Schwartzburg Sunderhausen	12,000
Hesse	565,000	Wurzburg	275,000
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	55,000	Nassau	270,000
Hohenzollern	44,000	Waldeck	51,000
Salm Salm	35,000	Lippe Detmold	70,140
Salm Kyrburg	27,000	—— Schaumburg	26,132
Isemberg	36,000	Reus	76,800
Aremberg	18,000	Mecklenburgh-Schwerin	318,630
Lichtenstein	5,000	Mecklenburgh-Strelitz	70,000
Leyen	2,000	Oldenburgh	159,530
Saxe Weimar	109,000		
Saxe Gotha	180,000		

SCHELDT FLEET.

The subjoined will be found a tolerably correct list of the French fleet in the Scheldt:—

	Guns.		Guns.
Chatham	94	Superbe (new)	—
Hullendon	94	Alban	64
La Ville de Belun	92	Trump	64
Ambuscade	92	Hooplar	64
Concavente	84	Duc	46
Declamates	84	Eugen	42
Pultusk	84	Terpsichore	42
Charlemagne	84	Friesland	40
Illustre	84	Minerva	38
Augustus	84	Hussard	16
Tilsit	72	Bulletin	16
Pacificateur	72	Friedland	8
Trojan	72	Commerce de Lyon	1
Dantzic	72	——, name unknown	—
Ceres	68	(The two latter are new).	

There are said to be six line of battle ships on the stocks, and several frigates in a state of considerable forwardness, and two (Napoleon and Moscow) the keels of which were laid about a year ago, and scarcely any progress has been made in them since. Most of the ships have landed their guns and struck their topmasts, which gives them a dismantled appearance; and all that are on the stocks, as well as several of those that have been recently launched, are said to be badly affected with the dry rot, owing to their having been hastily constructed of unseasoned timber from the forests of Germany. The fleet has not above a fourth of its complement of men, and they are chiefly French. The greater part of the Danish and Dutch sailors and Officers were dismissed several months ago, when Bonaparte found it convenient to withdraw the 91st regiment of the line (who had long done duty on board as marines, to keep the motley mutinous crew in subjection) to re-inforce his army at the opening of the campaign. He withdrew, at the same time, all the effective charpentiers de la marine, to construct bridges, to act as pioneers, &c. which accounts for the trifling progress that has lately been made in the dock-yards at Antwerp.

To-day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London, presented an address of congratulation to the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, upon the recent revolution in Holland, and the other memorable events that have marked the politics of Europe within the last two months; to which the following gracious answer was delivered by His Royal Highness:—

ANSWER.

I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and affectionate address; the determination manifested throughout the United Provinces of the Netherlands to shake off the yoke of France, and to re-establish in their Government that illustrious family to whom they originally owed their liberties, was well calculated to call forth among all classes of His Majesty's subjects that sympathy and exultation in which you so largely participated, and which strongly evinces the characteristic generosity of a free people. I look forward with the utmost satisfaction and confidence to the renewal of the same friendly intercourse and connection between that country and Great Britain, which experience prove to be equally important to the true interests

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of both, and to the independence and security of Europe. The sentiments which you have expressed on the deliverance of the ancient inheritance of my family, from the dominion of the enemy, could not fail to be peculiarly grateful to my feelings.

That unexampled career of victory, which through the favour of Divine Providence, has attended the arms of His Majesty, under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and those of His Majesty's brave Allies on the Continent, affords the fairest prospect of ultimate and compelete success: and I am persuaded, that you are animated by a firm conviction, that it is only by following up with unabated vigour the advantages already obtained, that the great object can be accomplished of restoring to this country and to Europe, the blessing of an honorable and lasting peace.

The London Gazette of Saturday, contains a notice from the War Office, stating that the Regimental Agents have been called upon to render an account of unclaimed arrears remaining in their hands, belonging to officers, between the 25th December, 1783, and 24th of December, 1797, and to pay the same into the Bank on account of the Paymaster-General. A list of 800 officers to who marrears are due is then given, and it is notified that the said arrears will be paid to them, or their legal representatives, on application at the War Office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November, 26.

EAST INDIA SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a Committee on the East India Sugar Duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a tone of voice which would not allow us distinctly to hear his statement, proceeded to make the propositions of which he had given notice. He observed, that considerable alarm had been excited among the West India interests on this subject and that it was most desirable to afford that interest a just protection. It was his intention to propose such an increase of the duties on East India Sugar, as, compared with the duties on West India Sugar, would make them 10s. a cwt. higher. That increase would be 6s. 6d. a cwt.; and he considered that it would afford a sufficient protection to the West India merchant. This higher duty, however, was to extend only to a certain price, and when sugar should be imported at 60s. a cwt. the increased duty an East India sugar was to diminish one shilling on every shilling of advanced price. He had communicated on the subject with the best informed persons on both sides of the question, and he trusted that the proposition which he was about to make, would, under all the circumstances of the case, be considered the most expedient that Parliament could adopt. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving his Resolution.

Mr. Alderman Arkins observed, that the measure proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman might be a very proper one as it regarded the dealers in sugar, but that permission to import East India sugar would materially affect and injure the shipping interest, by the great encouragement that it would afford to India built shipping. He trusted that the proposition would not be hastily acceded to, but that due time would be given for its consideration.

Mr. Benson observed, that opportunity would be given for its consideration during the progress of the Bill through the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Hon. Gentleman who had just spoken, had anticipated the observation he was about to make. He allowed that the matter was of great importance, and deserved serious consideration. He could not think, however, with the Worthy Alderman, that the shipping interest would be materially affected by it, when he considered the disadvantages under which East India sugar must at all events come to this country. It was only brought as a dead weight, and in a certain degree to defray the expences of the vessels. It was by general trade, and not by the importation of sugar, that the East India Shipping was augmented.

Mr. Fawcett made several observations, and read several calculations, the tendency of which, from the inaudible manner in which the Hon. Gentleman spoke, we were unable to collect.

Mr. Marryatt compared the freedom of the East India trade with the restrictions under which that from the West Indies laboured. It was a well known fact, that for the last 20 years, the West Indies had supplied the mother country with sugar at a much cheaper rate than that at which it had been manufactured. Half the estates in Jamaica and the other Islands had in consequence been sold or given up to creditors within that period. The duty had fallen on the planter, not the consumer. It was true that hitherto ships from the East Indies had been chiefly ballasted with saltpetre. But now the trade would be open to all adventurers, most of whom, not being able to procure saltpetre, would ballast their ships with sugar, to the utter ruin of the West Indies. In Bengal, sugar sold at 12s. a cwt.: in the West Indies it was 30s. being a difference of 18s. a cwt. in favour of the East India planter. A Hindoo labourer (as had been stated by the Committee of last Session) cost but about 6s. a month—a West Indian almost as much a day. The quality of the East Indian sugar also was excellent.—It equalled the best of Barbadoes fluke; and although it was not what our Custom-house Officers called fluke sugar, he was persuaded that it underwent some refining process in India. On all these considerations, it appeared to him, that the West India planters were fairly entitled to retain the monopoly of supplying this country, to which they paid every species of taxation that could be well devised. To the West Indies, at present, British manufactures to the value of 7 or 8 millions sterling were annually exported. In the West India trade, 23,000 British seamen were employed. To the East Indies no manufactures would be exported; and in the trade Lascar would be principally employed, to the great deterioration of our naval force. In fact, the East India trade had never been so productive of hands for the navy as that of the West Indies.—Ships engaged in the latter were obliged to take a certain number of apprentices, in order to make good the drafts from them to supply the waste and casualties in his Majesty's navy; but this had not been the case with East Indiamen. The East Indies had ruined the West Indies wherever the two trades had interfered. They had destroyed the trade of the West Indies in indigo and cotton. The only staple commodity left to them was sugar, and of that he trusted they would not be deprived.

Mr. C. Ellis could not allow that the restrictions on the trade of the West Indies were so great, as they had been represented by the Honourable Gentleman. They were permitted to export sugar, coffee, and cocoa to all parts South of Cape Finisterre, and the other restraints were only nominal.

Mr. Alderman Atkins repeated, that he was very unfriendly to the measure. He adverted to the large bounty on the exportation of sugar from this country to the Continent, which he conceived ought to be diminished.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer referred the worthy Alderman to the 35th of the King, by which it was provided, that as the price of sugar increased that bounty should diminish, thereby making the foreigner participate in the burden.

Mr. W. Smith observed, that the statements and reasoning which the Committee had heard from Gentlemen on both sides, with regard to this measure, but particularly from his Hon. Friend under the gallery (Mr. Marryatt), were calculated to excite very serious reflections, into the consideration of which, however, he did not at present propose to enter at any length. Still he could not help saying, that although he would be one of the last to recommend any proceeding likely to produce a convulsion in trade, or a serious injury to any class of merchants, the main object of legislative consideration being the interest of the public, he could see no objection to the revision of any commercial system to effect that object. Into this train of reflection he was naturally led by the comparison which had been drawn by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Marryatt), with respect to the produce of our West and East India possessions. According to his Honourable Friend, the produce of our wes ern colonies was in every respect beaten out of the market by that of the East, with the exception only of sugar. Then it would appear that the whole produce of the West India Colonies was a forced cultivation, kept up for some sinister purpose, merely to answer the ends of individuals, but by no means with the view to cheapen the price to the consumer—to answer the interest of the public. Was his Honourable Friend aware what an onus he imposed upon himself by this assertion?—that he became bound to prove this proposition, that advantages arose to this country from the East India monopoly, which more than counterbalanced the admitted disadvantage of an enhanced price of sugar to the public, in order to favour the West India produce, by giving it a decided preference in our market to that of the East, as the measure before the Committee proposed. In dwelling so much too upon the obligation imposed upon the West India planter, by our monopoly, to purchase British manufactures, was his Honourable Friend prepared to maintain this proposition, that the British manufactures were dearer than others, and that our colonists would rather deal for the others, if they were not restrained by the monopoly? Possibly his Honourable Friend might undertake to sustain the proposition; but obviously the undertaking would not be popular among our manufacturers, or perhaps likely to succeed. These reflections the Honourable Member said he thought it his duty to throw out, for the consideration of others; and he concluded with expressing a hope, that the Bill which it was proposed to ground upon the Resolution before the Committee, would not be brought to a conclusion until after the recess, as the fullest time should be afforded for the due examination of such an important measure.

Mr. Marryatt said, he had not a doubt, that should his Honourable Friend who had just sat down, think proper to bring forward any proposition with respect to the commercial system of our West India Colonies, the House would willingly give it all due consideration; for himself, he should say, that he would be most ready to attend to it.

The Resolution was agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be brought up tomorrow.

The Madder Duty Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

SICILIAN PARLIAMENT.

On the 13th October Prince Della Cattolica (who ten days before had given a splendid public entertainment to his Excellency Lord W. Bentinck), proceeded in state to the House of Peers, to pronounce the dissolution of the Parliament, by virtue of the Royal Commission, and made the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—His Royal Highness the Prince Vicar General, with the approbation of his Council, having made choice of me to manifest his sentiments to you, commands me to tell you, that he had called you together in this general Parliament under the full persuasion that you would complete the work begun in the last year. He thought you would speedily organize the new Tribunals (*Magistrature*) thereby securing to his dear and beloved Sicilians their properties and their personal safety, under the administration of laws from which the old abuses were retrenched.

"Preparations had been made in 1810 for the introduction of a system of finances, simple and salutary, but of which the late Parliament could not take a sufficient cognizance, because it had the still more ponderous care to erect our Constitution by the standard of the Constitution of Great Britain. The Parliament, however, decreed some provisionary grants and financial measures, leaving the conclusion of this weighty business with their successors; and his Royal Highness has been expecting, with some impatience, that, in your wisdom, you would make the system complete. He reflected with joy, and with self-applause, on the voluntary sacrifice which (with the consent of the King, his Father and our Lord), he had made of part of the old hereditary revenues and prerogatives of the Crown, believing that he had thus secured the welfare of the Sicilian kingdom.

"But, alas! illusory have been the hopes he had reposed upon you. You have applied yourselves but to frivolous debating and follies. You have heard unmoved the messages he continually addressed to you, and amongst you towers the malignant spirit of hostility and discord. In vain has his Royal Highness attempted, through several prorogations to bring you to the wished for unanimity! Time flies away, and the State is perishing. You have been warned; you have refused to stop and consider. You have reduced his Royal Highness to the necessity of adopting a hard and decisive measure, which the Constitution authorizes; that Constitution which he has given you, which he has promised, and which he again promises to maintain. His Royal Highness feels himself called upon instantly to dissolve the present Parliament, in order to assemble, as soon as it will be possible, a new one, who made wise through this experience, will direct its labours towards perfecting the Constitutional Code—that anchor, on which rests our public safety.

"His Royal Highness was pleased to tell me also, that he had resolved upon this measure with reluctance, and with infinite pain; that it was indispensable, and that blame could not be attached to it by the nation, since, in the temerity and in the rancour of your debates, motions have been made and supported clearly indicating that a Constitution is wished for quite differing from ours and the Constitution of England. From printed papers circulating in this metropolis and the provinces; from the attempts that have been repeatedly made to encroach upon the Executive Power, to destroy the Royal Prerogative, and to perpetuate the duration of Parliament by granting subsidies but for one month, from other attempts to encroach, at the same time, on the judiciary power, whose independence is one of the fundamental pillars of our Constitution—from all that, this deplorable truth is evidently collected.

"His Royal Highness commanded me to tell you, my Lords, that by means of this dissolution of Parliament, you will be at leisure, for a time short, though sufficient, to consider of your real interests; and to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that, on returning back to your respective countries, he trusts you will not be guided by any one of the false notions that may be, or even are, suggested to you; and that, on the contrary, our fellow citizens will receive from you the assurance that his Royal Highness's promises are sacred—that he has sanctioned, that he sanctions again our liberties, as established in the Parliament of the last year—that, to prevent the dissolution of Government, and of the State, he will continue to regulate the financial department, according to the provisionary plan decreed in the Parliament of 1812, until this highly interesting concern is finally settled; an event which, it is believed, will hardly be delayed beyond one year; that, in the interim, his Royal Highness will name to those magistracies & places, which it was proposed to him last year, and agreed by him, should it be instituted; and that, finally, the assembling of a new Parliament will take place as soon as possible. But, in this respect, he strictly recommends that you will cause our fellow-citizens to be well aware, whenever it occurs, that they are to return as Members to the new Parliament, no men but those who are animated with a true love of the country; those, not to be led astray from their duty by the suggestions of ill minded persons to the felicity and to the true liberties of the Sicilian people; those, trusting in his Royal Highness's loyalty, in the loyalty of him who gave them liberty, and has no wish but to immortalize his name, by rendering happy his faithful and beloved Sicilians."

SHIP NEWS.

The *Duke of Montrose* packet, from the Brazils, was captured the 12th December, in lat. 33. 36 long. 23 37. by the *La Sultane* French frigate, of 44 guns, and 229 men, and given up to Captain Vivian, and part of the crews of the *Little Catharine* packet, which the had captured some time before. The Duke of Montrose was plundered of all her stores; they, however, succeeded in sinking the mail. The following is a copy of the journal kept by Captain Vivian from the time of his capture, to his taking possession of the Duke of Montrose:—

Nov. 23, 1813—Sailed from Passage with a light breeze from E. S. E. at 10 a. m. which continued until the 25th, when, at eight a. m. it drew more to the Eastward. At one p. m. discovered from the mast-head two ships to windward, bearing N. E. distance about two leagues, coming down before the wind with all possible sail: at two, hoisted the private signal, but it being so hazy, could not make out whether they answered or no; at half past two p. m. still going full before the wind, discovered five smaller vessels in company at 2. 45. m. p. m. hoisted again the daily signal, and was not answered; we were then within four miles of the two ships, and every thing at this time appearing suspicious, I kept away off the wind, and set all possible sail, at W. N. W. they at this time making all sail in chace, at 2 50 m. p. m. I again tried with the daily signal, but was not answered: I then ordered additional ballast to be lashed to the mail: at 3 p. m. after setting every sail I had, or could possibly set, I still found one of the ships, which appeared to be a frigate, to be gaining on us, when I determined to have my guns overboard, which I did, keeping the two long brass nines, which I continued firing, hoping by the fineness and stillness of the weather to give the alarm to any of our cruizers that might be possibly not far off. At 4. 30. p. m the supposed enemy was still gaining on me; I then hauled up two points, and steered N. W. thinking to bring my head sails to draw better; at 5. 30. p. m. one of the frigates was then within musket-shot, when she fired 2 small guns; the other frigate was on my larboard quarter; at 5. 40. p. m. the weather most frigate was on my starboard quarter, when she again fired; by this time, seeing not the least means left to escape, I hauled down the colours, and brought to, and knowing not the least but that it was a French squadron, I determined on destroying the mail, and as well the dispatches from Field-Marshal Wellington entrusted to the care of M for Wade, which was instantly done, together with my journal, (announcing the sailing of a convoy with French prisoners on board from Passage), and private signals. We were then boarded by the French frigates *La Sultane* and *L'Otter*, each mounting 44 guns, and 360 men, which had sailed the 24th from Nantz, in company with another frigate, two large French privateers, an American brig private r of 14 guns, and two armed schooners. I was, with passengers and crew, ordered directly on board *La Sultane*, where I soon learnt it was the Captain's intention to destroy the *Little Catherine* by sculling her, which they immediately set about. I obtained liberty to return on board the packet, to endeavour to get some dollars, and my instruments and clothes, which I had not had time to take with me; but it being dark, and being given to understand it was their intention to blow her up, I was obliged to return without having succeeded; it was ordered, that part of the passengers were to be taken on board the other frigate, where Colonel Grant, Mr Lawrence, (Commissary), and a Spanish merchant of Bilboa, with Mr. Williams, my surgeon, were sent on board *L'Otter*. The frigates made sail to windward, the French privateers having parted company by steering more to the Southward and Westward; the Americans still keeping in company. On the morning of the 26th, the wether fine, with light winds from the Westward, a boat came from the other frigate, and took my master, Mr. Richards, and the remaining half of my crew, on board, amounting to 14, leaving me with 17 on board *La Sultane*; at noon the Americans made sail, and parted company, and at 5. p. m. lost sight of them. The 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, passed without seeing any thing, or any thing remarkable happening. December 1, at 9. a. m. a sail was discovered a head and one astern; wind at N. N. W. fresh breezes: at 10 a. m. a second sail was discovered a head; at 11 a. m. made them out to be brigs. The frigates hoisted English colours at noon brought the headmost brig to: the one astern coming up, she was likewise brought to, and the whole taken possession of: they proved to be the *Diana*, Capt. Wilson, from Cork for St. Andero, laden with oats and flours *Louisa*, Capt. ———, from Liverpool, with a general cargo for Bermuda and New Providence; the third vessel was lettered O. P. whence she came, or whither bound, I could not learn: her crew were taken on board the other frigate; the latter brig, with the *Diana*, was immediately scuttled; the *Louisa* was taken in tow by the *Sultane*. On the morning of the 2d, it began to blow strong from the N. W., and the sea running high, the brig still in tow; at noon, the wind and sea increasing, the tow-rope parted, and at 3 p. m. we lost sight of her, the other frigate still in company, on our lee-quarter; the Master and all the crew of the *Louisa* were taken out before, and 20 Frenchmen sent on board: there were three English ladies on board, passengers to Bermuda, not taken on board the frigate. At 4 p. m. the frigates having no other sail set but their foresails, the *Sultane* was obliged to keep before the wind, or take her's in not being able to bear it. At 6 p. m. we lost sight of *L'Otter*: at 11 p. m., having with much difficulty secured her foresail, the ship still running before the wind, at the rate of 12 miles per hour, the wind having by this time increased almost to a hurricane, and the sea running high, the crew of the frigate appeared much fatigued, the vessel shipping a great deal of water; at mid-night a sea struck her, and stove in her stern. The Captain then applied to me for assistance to work the ship; and I found, from her bad steerage, our whole lives were at stake, the frigate making very bad weather; I ordered my men to take the wheel, and the Captain of the frigate gave me the command. I continued this way until 4 a. m. of the 3d, when I found the ship still was shipping a deal of water, by means of her stern being in, and the pump not attended to; and the sea having taken away her starboard quarter boat, and a great quantity of water having gone down her hatch-ways, and the ship running then E. by S. By the morning from the rate we were running we should not be more than eighty miles from Rochefort, and considering our Cruisers to have been driven off the coast, the Captain would endeavour to get in. I persuaded him the best way would be to bring her to, which he consented I should do if I thought proper. At 4 a. m. I brought her to under a main and fore-stay-sail, and got hands to the pumps; at 8 a. m. the gale a little abated, and the Frenchmen again assumed the command of the vessel and took the wheel. At noon the gale something more moderate; at 3 p. m. a large ship veered across our stern, steering do the E. S. E. which I considered to be the other frigate; at midnight more moderate, but the sea running high. On the morning of the 4th, the wind having veered at N. N. E. we stood to the westward. At 10 a. m. several sail were discovered a head; at noon coming up with them, we found several ships dismasted; at 1 p. m. we passed seven in this state, and one bottom up; they continued to fire guns of distress. At 2 p. m. we found ourselves in the middle of a convoy of about 30 sail, and from the size and appearance of the ships I concluded they must be the West India convoy; we continued to run through the middle of them without seeing any men of war; at 5 we had passed all the convoy without bringing to or boarding any of them. All this night we continued running to the Westward; at 10 a. m. he altered his course from W. to S. W. by S. On the morning of the 5th, there were two vessels to be seen on our larboard quarter; we continued running this course with a fair wind until the 9th, when the Captain opened his orders, with which he appeared much pleased, but could not learn any thing of her destination. On the morning of the 12th, at 10 a. m. the weather hazy, wind N. W. & by W. a sail was discovered on the weather bow, about 4 miles distance. After a chace of 4 hours we captured his Majesty's packet, *Duke of Montrose*, from Rio Janeiro, which ship was made a present to me to take the prisoners to England; at 7 p. m. the frigate made a signal for us to make sail."

Captain Vivian says, that upwards of 300 men on board each of the two frigates were Conscripts, who were never at sea before.

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